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EXPERIENCES IN POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES AND PROGRAMMES

Overview of the national reports prepared by countries for the Conference

Report of the Secretary-General of the Conference

SUMMARY

Among the preparatory activities for the International Conference on Population and Development at the national level has been the preparation by participating countries of national reports describing the population situation, policies and programmes of the country concerned and the steps required to reach population goals in each country. The present document contains an overview of those reports. The full synthesis of the national reports is currently available in draft form as an information document for the Conference.

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CONTENTS

		Paragraphs	Page
I.	INTRODUCTION	1 - 17	3
	A. Purpose of the national reports	2 - 4	3
	B. Preparation of the national reports	5 - 8	3
	C. Brief description of the reports received	9 - 11	4
	D. Contents of the synthesis of the national reports	12 - 13	5
	E. Explanatory notes	14 - 17	6
II.	OVERVIEW OF THE NATIONAL REPORTS	18 - 68	6
	A. Socio-demographic trends and current situation	18 - 37	6
	B. Main challenges for the future	38 - 54	10
	C. General conclusions and recommendations	55 - 68	12

Annexes

I.	Countries that submitted national reports	17
II.	Population programmes, legal framework and institutional configurations	19
III.	Trends in social-sector public expenditures as a percentage of GNP between the 1970s and 1990s	28
IV.	Population growth trends	29
V.	Mortality and fertility trends	33
VI.	Population goals and objectives	47
VII.	Urbanization trends	51
VIII.	Interrelationships between population, development and the environment	55
IX.	Main challenges to achieving population-related objectives in the developing countries	59
X.	Country-specific data on key population and health indicators	60

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The International Conference on Population and Development brings together the collective contributions of all the Member States of the United Nations around one of the most important topics of our time. A significant outcome of the preparatory process of the Conference has been the preparation of 150 national reports. For many countries, those reports represent the most comprehensive survey of population and development issues ever assembled. They are also often the first report on the combined themes of population and development. Collectively, they represent a wealth of information and experience on the topic, the likes of which have never before been simultaneously assembled.

A. Purpose of the national reports

2. The purpose of the national report exercise was threefold. First, the reports were intended to provide an avenue for the expression of national-level perspectives at the Conference. It was anticipated that the experiences described in the reports would lend pragmatism and realism to the Conference deliberations and declarations.

3. Secondly, it was envisioned that the national reports would play an important role at the national level by creating a forum for gathering the experiences of the past several decades and reassessing priorities; stimulating the dialogue between policy makers, different levels of Government, academics, non-governmental organizations, and the private sector; helping to clarify the country's position on certain issues; and providing a catalyst for all parties to recommit themselves to population and development objectives and goals.

4. Thirdly, it was thought that the national reports could play a role in exchanging experiences and lessons learned among countries on various aspects of population and development.

B. Preparation of the national reports

5. The national report exercise was launched by the Secretary-General of the Conference on 3 April 1992 in a letter to all Permanent Missions to the United Nations proposing the establishment of national preparatory committees for the Conference and the preparation of national reports on population and development. The guidelines for the preparation of the reports were detailed in a letter dated 10 July 1992.

6. A third letter from the Secretary-General of the Conference to the Permanent Missions, dated 16 September 1993, was a reminder of the deadline for submission of the national reports, and enclosed a set of complementary information forms. The purpose of those forms was to ensure the standardization of information to facilitate cross-country comparison.

7. In most developing countries, the national report was formulated by national consultants in conjunction with an interdisciplinary and inter-institutional team of high-level government officials. In most cases, it took the form of a national preparatory committee for the Conference or a national population council. However, in some cases it was the national planning agency or the ministry of health and social welfare that was responsible for the formulation of the report. In many cases, universities and other research institutes, non-governmental organizations, the private sector and external donors were invited to participate at various stages of the formulation process.

8. A heterogenous group of institutions was responsible for preparing the national reports in industrialized countries. Sometimes the main institution involved was the national preparatory committee for the Conference or the national population council, but equally in most cases it was the national statistical office, a university, the development cooperation agency, the ministry of foreign affairs, or some combination of those groups. In some countries, the formulation of the national report was subcontracted outside the Government.

C. Brief description of the reports received

9. Of the 150 national reports received by the Conference secretariat, 117 are from developing countries and 33 from industrialized countries. A complete list of countries that had submitted national reports appears in annex I to the present report. In addition, 80 countries had completed and returned the complementary information forms to the Conference secretariat.

10. The national reports vary in terms of size, format and content. The average length of the reports is 40 pages and, in most cases, the format suggested by the Secretary-General of the Conference was used. Although the issues and concerns varied, most reports covered the full range of population dynamics: growth, structure, distribution and movement. An overview of demographic trends has generally been provided (past, present and future), as has a description of policies and programmes, operational issues and recommendations/intentions for the future. In addition, majority of the reports attempted to trace linkages between population and development.

11. By and large, the reports received high-level endorsement from their respective Governments. Some reports were signed by the head of State or approved by the Council of Ministers. In a few countries, a summary of the report was adopted in the form of an official declaration, also by the Council of Ministers. In many countries, the report was signed by the Minister of Planning and/or Finance.

D. Contents of the synthesis of the national reports

12. The present document provides an overview of the national reports. A draft of the full synthesis of the national reports is available as an information document at the Conference. It consists of chapters on the following topics:

(a) Political commitment to population concerns, in which an attempt is made to gauge trends in political commitment in both the developing and the industrialized countries through the following indicators: population policies and programmes; legal frameworks; institutional frameworks; demographic indicators; social-sector public expenditures; Government facilitation of the contribution of non-governmental groups; and efforts to improve international cooperation;

(b) Population growth and structure, in which population growth trends are described, as are the problems and issues associated with youthful and old population structures, and the policies, strategies and programmes designed to address them;

(c) Health, morbidity and mortality, in which global, regional and subregional trends are traced between 1970 and at present; factors contributing to and detracting from the efforts to improve health conditions are described; the special problems associated with human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS) are outlined; and the health and mortality goals of the national reports are presented;

(d) Fertility, in which global, regional and subregional trends are described; changes in Government positions regarding fertility levels are reviewed; the main factors affecting efforts to reduce fertility levels are outlined; and the fertility goals and objectives of the national reports are presented;

(e) The role and status of women, in which global and regional trends are described, the causes for the current status of women are analysed; programmes, legislation and institutions established to improve the status of women are examined for their impact and effectiveness; and the collective objectives for improving the status and condition of women are presented;

(f) Population movements, in which analyses of urbanization, other forms of internal migration and international migration are made both for the developing and the industrialized countries, including trends, causes, consequences, strategies, policies and programmes;

(g) The interrelationships between population, development and the environment, in which general characteristics of the linkages made in the national reports are presented; the types of linkages between population and development are described; the linkages involving the environment are outlined; and the principal implications of those linkages from the policy, planning and programme perspectives are presented.

13. Each of the chapters contains a considerable number of tables and figures to illustrate the topics under discussion. The most illustrative of those tables and figures are grouped thematically in the annexes to the present document.

E. Explanatory notes

14. Both the overview and the synthesis reflect the collective perspectives of the national reports. Neither document attempts to restate or expound on the reports, but rather to highlight their most interesting and salient features. They also attempt to illustrate the variety and complexity of situations and experiences across countries and regions, drawing conclusions as to current priorities whenever possible.

15. The statistics used in the overview and in the synthesis documents were taken exclusively from the national reports and the complementary information forms. When discrepancies existed between the two, the latter source was given precedence. It should be noted that those two sources of statistics do not always correspond with those of the United Nations.

16. The national reports that were received by the Conference secretariat after the overview and the synthesis were finalized have not been included in the analyses. The overview and the synthesis documents are based on 138 of the total 150 national reports received (109 from the developing countries and 29 from the industrialized countries).

17. Two country groupings are used throughout both the overview and the synthesis documents. Firstly, geographical groups are referred to (regions and subregions), which correspond to the classification system of the United Nations. Secondly, distinction is frequently made between developing and industrialized countries. The former corresponds to the United Nations classification system, while the latter refers to the member countries of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), 1/ Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States. Finally, it should be noted that references to Western Europe include the countries of Western, Northern and Southern Europe, unless otherwise specified.

II. OVERVIEW OF THE NATIONAL REPORTS

A. Socio-demographic trends and current situation

18. The national reports collectively convey the evolving state of the world population. They trace new and old socio-demographic trends and identify their impact on the well-being of people. The considerable progress made to date is highlighted, as are the failures and main challenges ahead.

1. Population growth and structure

19. The data from the national reports indicate that the world population growth rate has declined over the past two decades. In some regions the reduction has been quite striking. In Eastern Asia, for example, the annual population growth rate declined by 42 per cent between 1970 and 1990. The OECD countries and Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States also experienced sharp drops in their annual population growth rates - 44 per cent and 54 per cent, respectively. However, in a few subregions of the world the story was markedly different. In Eastern Africa, for example, the population growth rate rose by 15 per cent.

20. The combination of high population growth, low levels of socio-economic development and slow technological progress has become a major preoccupation among developing countries. Many perceive the situation as placing untenable strains on social services, economic resources and the environment. This has led to the conviction that the rate of population growth must be balanced with the pace of socio-economic development and in conjunction with the regenerative capacity of the natural environment.

21. The industrialized countries, on the other hand, are preoccupied with low and falling rates of population growth. In many of the industrialized countries, the population growth rate is near zero or, in some cases, even negative.

22. Although the world can still be divided into the youthful populations of developing countries and the ageing populations of industrialized countries, the world population as a whole is slowly ageing. Already some developing countries are experiencing a gradual increase in the proportion of elderly people, while the percentage of children under age 15 is slowly but steadily declining.

23. The high proportion of youth in developing countries has given rise to a number of serious problems. Four problem areas stand out in the national reports as particularly challenging: unemployment; social services (particularly health and education); urban housing; and delinquency. The problems associated with the rapidly ageing populations of the industrialized countries centre around their income and health concerns.

2. Mortality and fertility

24. The national reports show that mortality indicators have improved in nearly all parts of the world over the past two decades. In several regions the improvements were quite significant, such as in Northern Africa, Western Asia and South America where infant mortality rates were reduced by more than half. The industrialized countries also experienced significant improvements in their mortality indicators. However, the gap in mortality indicators between the industrialized and the developing countries widened during the past 20 years. Furthermore, in some regions the considerable improvements in health made during the 1970s were not maintained during the 1980s. Many national reports from Latin America and sub-Saharan Africa indicated that the momentum of the 1970s slowed or even reversed in the 1980s because of the hardships imposed by

economic recession, the debt crisis, and extended structural adjustment programmes.

25. The decline in the world population growth rate was a direct result of reductions in fertility levels. In the developing countries, the fertility rate has decreased by 38 per cent between the 1970s and the 1980s, from 5.8 to 3.6. The regions of Asia and the Pacific and Latin America and the Caribbean have shown the greatest percentage reduction - 44 per cent each. The OECD countries and Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States also experienced declines in their already low fertility rates, causing many of them to express concern regarding persistent sub-replacement fertility levels.

26. In certain subregions of the world, the reductions in fertility have been exceedingly rapid. For example, the total fertility rate in Eastern Asia declined by nearly 60 per cent between 1970 and 1990. In other subregions they declined only slightly, and in some parts of sub-Saharan Africa they rose.

3. The role and status of women

27. The national reports emphasize the fundamental role played by women in the development process and, in particular, in population-related interventions. Yet, the status and condition of women is often very low, and always lower than that of men, thus hindering their potential contribution to development. Collectively, the national reports highlight the gap between rhetoric, on the one hand, and practice, on the other hand.

28. Certain characteristics of the status of women emerge from the national reports as common to all regions of the world, developing and industrialized: a rising number of female-headed households; under-representation of women in politics and decision-making positions; lower status and salary levels than men in the formal workforce; large proportions of women in the informal sector; and lack of enforcement of legislation to protect the rights of women.

29. In some parts of the developing world, preferences for boy children give rise to severe forms of discrimination against girls, particularly in terms of health and education. Several national reports from Africa mention the continued practice of female genital mutilation. Some of the national reports of the industrialized countries and the Latin America and Caribbean region mentioned violence against women as a serious concern. Exceedingly high rates of induced abortion were mentioned in many of the national reports of Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States. And the rising incidence of teenage pregnancies was mentioned by a large number of countries across all regions.

30. Many of the initiatives aimed at improving the status of women have been thwarted by a number of interrelated impediments: certain traditional norms; low literacy rates and educational attainment among girls and women; marginalization of women's issues by policy and decision makers; and weak capacity of national women's institutions in some developing countries.

4. Family structures

31. A dominant theme throughout the national reports is the erosion of the traditional family unit. Fewer couples are deciding to get married, and an increasing proportion of marriages are ending in divorce. The rising number of female-headed households was mentioned in a large number of national reports from all parts of the world. These trends have been the cause of much concern among countries in terms of social stability and solidarity.

32. Changes to traditional family structures in the developing world have led many countries to express concern over the number of elderly people who find themselves without kin to look after them. Whereas under many traditional systems of responsibility, the offspring take care of their elderly parents, the modern age is witnessing a gradual erosion of such practices.

5. Population movements

33. International migration, urbanization and other forms of internal migration are important elements of population dynamics mentioned in almost all the national reports. The scope and magnitude of these phenomena have changed considerably over the past two decades. For a variety of reasons, more people than ever before are on the move in search of better living conditions, and an increasing number are crossing borders.

34. The pace of urbanization has increased significantly in most regions of the world, leading to a higher percentage of the total world population residing in urban areas at present than at any other period in history. Furthermore, other forms of internal population movements, such as rural-to-rural and urban-to-urban migration, are also increasing in some parts of the world.

35. A characteristic of nearly all developing countries is the massive migration to one or two major cities. In some countries, migration to capital cities is responsible for up to 80 per cent of all internal population movements. And some capital cities are home to as much as 50-60 per cent of certain countries' entire population. Most Governments view this phenomenon as negative because of the resulting imbalances in population distribution and the subsequent impact on development.

36. Five major causes of rising urbanization and other forms of internal migration are stated in the national reports, all of which relate to the search for better living conditions: rural unemployment and under-employment; poor social services; lack of arable land; natural disasters, particularly droughts; and civil unrest.

37. International migration is also changing both in scope and in terms of the profile of migrants. Whereas formerly most international migrants were relatively skilled and left their countries of origin on a permanent basis, the present trend is towards unskilled and temporary migration. The most commonly cited problems associated with international migration were "brain drain" and social unrest.

B. Main challenges for the future

38. The national reports highlight the major socio-demographic challenges for the future. The most commonly cited challenges are described below (without differentiation between countries and regions at different stages of demographic transition).

1. Developing countries

(a) Population growth and well-being

39. The main challenges to countries with high population growth rates and slow paces of socio-economic development centre around finding a viable equilibrium between the two, taking into account the country's natural carrying capacity. Almost inevitably this entails a reduction in high fertility rates, parallel to development and poverty alleviation initiatives. With regard to the former, the challenge thus translates into how to expand and improve family planning services and the dissemination of information. At the programme level this entails ensuring the availability and affordability of a range of contraceptives; training of staff; greater integration between family planning programmes and maternal and child care programmes and other primary health-care services; more participation among community groups; and better coordination between development partners.

40. The reduction of teenage pregnancies also presents a major challenge which many countries are trying to address through family life education, raising the age of marriage for girls, keeping girls in school for longer periods, and making it easier for women to work if they so choose.

41. Both of the above-mentioned challenges often necessitate overcoming certain cultural and traditional norms and practices. In some national reports, cultural norms were cited as the single greatest challenge to achieving the country's population-related objectives. Efforts to improve the status and condition of women and bring them into the mainstream of development are particularly hindered by certain traditions.

42. In addition to women, two other special target groups facing particular difficulties are youth and the elderly. The main issues regarding the rising numbers of youth in developing countries are how to meet their needs and aspirations in schooling, health services, employment and housing; and how to deal with the rising incidence of delinquency and substance abuse, mainly in urban centres. The principal problems with regard to the elderly lie in how to maintain their living standards and service their health needs in countries where the tradition of family responsibility in this regard is weakening.

(b) Population movements

43. Rapid urbanization and other forms of internal migration raise the difficult problem of how to raise living standards in rural areas. Some of the strategies being attempted include improving and expanding rural development initiatives; providing incentives for companies to invest in rural areas;

increasing the availability of social services; and eliminating pricing mechanisms and other forms of disincentives that undermine the rural economy.

44. From the perspective of large urban agglomerates, the challenges lie in how to deflect some of the migratory flows to secondary or satellite cities and how to build and maintain minimum levels of urban infrastructure and services. The strategies to achieve these objectives include decentralizing government administrative services to smaller cities, tax schemes and cost-recovery mechanisms for the maintenance of basic urban infrastructure and services.

45. The high percentage of unemployed youth in many cities of the developing world presents a very critical set of challenges. Apart from the necessary macroeconomic policy measures, other interventions are urgently required, such as job-insertion programmes, training in conjunction with the demands of the job market, and credit schemes for self-employment.

46. The challenges in the area of international migration are less evident. Some developing countries depend substantially on remittances from their migrant workers. Their objective is how to at least maintain the status quo. Other developing ccuntries are concerned about "brain drain" and with devising mechanisms to keep their skilled workers at home. Achieving better administrative control over migration and obtaining international accords on the treatment of migrant workers abroad are also areas that need addressing.

2. Industrialized countries

(a) OECD countries

47. One of the main tasks facing the industrialized countries is the restructuring of the social protection systems in line with current demographic and economic trends. This includes principally social security, family policy and health systems. With regard to social security and health systems, the main difficulties lie in introducing more economic viability through the restructuring of responsibility between the Government, the private sector and households and individuals, and the transition from pay-as-you-go to fully funded systems. 2/

48. With regard to family policy the main challenge lies in finding new ways to make it easier for women to combine professional and family roles. This entails, among other things, greater involvement on the part of fathers in family life and labour market regulations that recognize and encourage paternal responsibility.

49. In terms of international migration the issues are how to address the causes of the phenomena; how to better integrate legal migrants; and how to improve administrative control over illegal migration. The adaptation of migration policies and mechanisms to new circumstances and the changing profile of migrants is also high on the agenda. With regard to refugees, programmes aimed at assisting them within their region of origin require expansion, as do initiatives aimed at voluntary repatriation of refugees once circumstances permit.

50. Finally, the issues of high consumption patterns and wasteful production processes were raised in several of the national reports from industrialized countries as being areas of critical importance that must be addressed.

(b) Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States

51. Although the countries of Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States share many of the same challenges as those of OECD, their situation is currently particularly difficult. The complete restructuring of their social and economic systems has led to sharp declines in living standards. The hardships associated with the reforms are reflected in rising mortality rates and declining life expectancy.

52. Until the new social and economic systems are well established, temporary social safety nets are required to shield the populations from the worst effects of the transition. Although such safety nets already exist in one form or another in most of those countries, they often respond only to a small portion of the needs and therefore require expansion.

53. The main challenges with regard to health are how to build up the health systems, particularly preventive health care and family planning services. In the interim, the rapid acquisition and distribution of contraceptive supplies is a high priority. Environmental health was also raised as an important issue in many of those countries.

54. The current migratory flows in those countries also raise some special challenges. New institutional structures and administrative systems need to be established to handle and control the new flows of international migration.

C. General conclusions and recommendations

55. A large number of general conclusions and recommendations emerge from the national reports, both explicitly and implicitly. One of the main conclusions is that a great deal remains to be done in order to meet the above-mentioned challenges successfully. This will require concerted efforts by Governments, non-governmental organizations, the private sector, community groups, households and individuals, and the donor community. It implies a reassessment of priorities and reallocation of resources in line with priorities.

56. Other conclusions and recommendations from the national reports relate to political commitment; linkages between population, development and the environment; planning; programme efficiency; implementation; research; and international cooperation.

1. Political commitment

57. One of the most obvious conclusions drawn from the national reports is that the success of population-related initiatives depends to a large extent on strong political commitment. The reports indicate that such commitment has expanded remarkably over the past 20 years, and that the perception of

commitment has evolved to include follow-up. Nevertheless, most of the reports stressed the need for even greater political commitment to population concerns, particularly in terms of raising social-sector public expenditures.

2. Linkages between population, development and the environment

58. The national reports provide extensive observations and experiences on the interrelationships between population, development and the environment. Collectively they confirm that population policies and programmes can contribute significantly to socio-economic development and environmental preservation. They also confirm that a range of complementary sustainable development initiatives can greatly enhance the implementation of population programmes. The growing understanding of those linkages is gradually being translated into policies, plans and programmes, often with remarkable results.

59. The integration of population and sustainable development at the planning level raises a number of special challenges. Some of these stem from problems associated with the planning apparatus itself (lack of articulation between different levels of the planning system and lack of focus within the national development plan), while some originate from other issues such as the difficulty of integrating a cross-sectoral topic into a sectorally based planning system, lack of data, lack of a satisfactory methodology and lack of trained staff.

3. Programme efficiency

60. The national reports from both the industrialized and the developing countries recognize the need to introduce greater efficiency into their population-related programmes. A number of causes of inefficiency were mentioned, such as poor or unrealistic programme design, lack of trained staff, and changing circumstances and priorities that should have been incorporated into programmes but were not.

61. The need to improve programme management was cited in a large number of national reports in conjunction with efficiency. Factors such as more accountability, more efficient use of resources, better conditions for staff etc., were mentioned in this respect.

62. Many national reports from developing countries also indicated the need to improve their programme monitoring and evaluation mechanisms as a necessary step towards achieving greater efficiency. The main problems associated with current monitoring and evaluation systems were:

(a) Ad hoc monitoring systems that are introduced well after the programme design stage, thus losing the opportunity of tailoring the monitoring system to specific programme needs;

(b) Gaps in terms of data collection;

(c) Insufficient exploitation of monitoring data once it is collected;

(d) Presentation of monitoring and evaluation results in forms difficult for policy makers and programme managers to use.

63. Greater participation of beneficiaries at the programme design stage was also mentioned as a means of improving programme efficiency from the outset.

4. Implementation strategies

64. Another main conclusion from the reports is that many countries lack a clear implementation strategy for their population programmes. This is evident from the number of countries that formulated population policies and programmes, but were subsequently unable to fully implement them because of lack of clarity with regard to conceptual, operational, logistical and other issues. This experience convinced many countries of the need to formulate specific implementation strategies to complement their population policies.

5. Areas requiring further research or attention

65. The national reports highlight several areas requiring more attention - ranging from further research into specific topics, to greater clarity on certain policy issues. The most frequently cited areas are:

(a) The interrelationships between population dynamics, development and the environment;

(b) The linkages between population dynamics and poverty;

(c) Methodologies for the integration of population concerns into national development planning;

(d) Harmonization of macrolevel objectives with microlevel interests and concerns within the context of population programmes;

(e) Development of new contraceptives, with special attention to those that prevent the transmission of sexually transmitted diseases, human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) and methods for men;

(f) Poverty among women;

(g) The causes of, and solutions for, international migration.

6. International exchange of lessons and experiences

66. A large number of national reports expressed the need for cross-country exchange of information and experiences. The most frequently mentioned issues in this respect correspond with the same areas requiring more research or attention. Of particular importance was the need to learn about how different countries approach the integration of population, development and environmental

concerns, and the methodologies used for the integration of population-related issues into the planning system.

67. The national reports themselves provide a good beginning for such an exchange of information. For example, they describe a wide breadth of experiences both in terms of strategies to integrate population and development at the conceptual level, as well as experiences in trying to implement population concerns into the planning process.

7. Improving international cooperation

68. Several national reports, both from developing and industrialized countries, provided recommendations for the improvement of international cooperation in the area of population-related initiatives. Their amalgamated suggestions include the following:

(a) Donor and recipient countries should adopt an integrated approach to population issues that includes the following components: social development; poverty alleviation; primary health care; women's issues; education; adolescent issues; men's involvement; information dissemination; and protection of the environment;

(b) The United Nations and the industrialized countries should be requested to accord no less importance to population activities than to agriculture and other critical areas of development focus because without effective population programmes, gains in the economic and social sectors will likely be undermined by rapid population growth;

(c) Externally funded development projects in relevant areas should have population and gender-related components, with suballocations for those components;

(d) Multiple service-delivery channels should be further developed in recipient countries, including non-governmental organizations, the private sector and community-level groups;

(e) Broad-based participation should be emphasized in population-related initiatives;

(f) Client-oriented approaches to reproductive health (tailored to different groups and needs) should be further developed;

(g) The autonomy and self-reliance of recipient countries should be respected at all times;

(h) More policy dialogue should be undertaken between recipient and donor countries;

(i) Better coordination among development partners is required in order to maximize the benefits of development cooperation;

(j) Donors should be culturally sensitive in the way they deliver their assistance;

(k) National staff should be more involved in the formulation of programmes and projects assisted by donors;

(l) Administrative processing time for programme expenditures should be accelerated among donor agencies;

(m) Programme officers should have more experience in their fields of responsibility.

Notes

1/ Mexico was not included among the OECD countries since it joined the organization only in May 1994, after much of the analysis for the present document had already been undertaken.

2/ The pay-as-you-go system means that pension premiums of the current productive age group pay directly for the pensions of the current retired population. In contrast, fully funded pension schemes operate by having the pension premiums of the current working population put aside to meet the needs of those same contributors as they become due.

Annex I

COUNTRIES THAT SUBMITTED NATIONAL REPORTS

Regions	Number of reports	Countries
Africa (Eastern, Middle and Southern)	45	Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, the Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Swaziland, United Republic of Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe
Africa (Northern)	4	Algeria, Egypt, Morocco, Tunisia
Asia (Eastern, South-eastern and Southern)	21	Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, India, Indonesia, Japan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Maldives, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines, Republic of Korea, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Viet Nam
Asia (Western)	9	Cyprus, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, Yemen
Oceania	14	Australia, Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, New Zealand, Niue, Papua New Guinea, Western Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu
Central and Latin America	19	Argentina, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, Uruguay, Venezuela
Caribbean	10	Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, British Virgin Islands, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Jamaica, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Trinidad and Tobago
Europe (Western, Northern and Southern)	16	Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Liechtenstein, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom
Eastern Europe and Commonwealth of Independent States	10	Bulgaria, Croatia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Russian Federation, Ukraine, Yugoslavia
North America	2	Canada, United States of America

Note: There were 150 national reports received as of 8 August 1994.

Annex II

POPULATION PROGRAMMES, LEGAL FRAMEWORK
AND INSTITUTIONAL CONFIGURATIONS

Table II.1. Percentage of developing countries that detailed the composition of their population programme areas in their national reports*

Programmes	Africa (N=46)	Asia (N=23)	Oceania** (N=11)	LAC (N=29)	Total (N=109)
1. Programme areas:***					
MCH/FP	100	100	100	90	97
IEC	87	69	82	69	78
AIDS/STD	61	52	18	45	50
Employment	15	26		28	19
Spatial redistribution/ development	48	65	27	14	40
Social security	4	22	18	7	10
International migration	9	26	27	14	16
Repatriates/refugees	7	13	18	10	10
Macroeconomic stabilization and structural adjustment programmes	46	17		21	28
Poverty alleviation	7	30		14	13
2. Special target groups:***					
Women	83	91	82	83	84
Youth and adolescents	43	17	64	34	38
Elderly	11	35	18	14	17

N = Number of countries on which this table was based.

* Includes some development programmes that were frequently mentioned in conjunction with population programmes.

** Excluding Australia and New Zealand.

*** Possible overlap between programmes and special target groups (i.e., social security and the elderly) as well as between certain programmes (i.e., MCH/FP and IEC).

Table II.2. Percentage of industrialized countries that detailed the composition of their population policy/programme areas in their reports

Policy/programme areas	OECD countries (N=22)	Eastern Europe and CIS (N=7)
Health, MCH/FP	100	86
Family	64	57
Social security	82	86
Women	45	43
Indigenous people	18	
Migration/refugees	91	86
Regional/urban development	27	
Environment	23	14
Macroeconomic stabilization and structural adjustment		86

N = Number of countries per region on which this table was based.

Notes:

(a) These policy/programme areas indicate the constituent elements of implicit population policies in the industrialized countries. For example, 82 per cent of the OECD member countries considered social security as part of their set of population policies. Although the remaining 18 per cent of the countries certainly have social security policies, they are not classified as part of their population policies.

(b) This table also includes some development programmes that were mentioned frequently in the national reports.

Table II.3. Population-related legislation, regulations and incentives

(Percentage based on the number of countries that completed complementary information form No. 2)

Legislation, regulations and incentives	Africa (N=25)	Asia (N=13)	LAC (N=12)	Total developing countries (N=50)	OECD (N=10)	Eastern Europe and CIS (N=4)	Total industrialized countries (N=14)	Total all countries (N=64)
Marriage and fertility								
Minimum age of marriage	88	85	92	88	100	100	100	91
Number of children permitted/encouraged	40	69	50	50	30	25	29	45
Polygamy/monogamy	80	85	83	82	100	100	100	86
Financial incentives to couples to have more/fewer children	44	69	25	46	70	100	79	53
Information dissemination on FP services and contraceptives	84	62	67	74	90	75	86	77
FP counselling	76	62	58	68	100	100	100	75
Abortion								
Abortion	92	92	92	92	100	100	100	94
Status and condition of women								
Number of years of mandatory schooling for girls and boys	60	77	92	72	100	100	100	78
Land/property ownership rights for women	88	92	83	88	100	100	100	91
Inheritance rights for women	80	92	75	82	100	50	86	83

Legislation, regulations and incentives	Africa (N=25)	Asia (N=13)	LAC (N=12)	Total developing countries (N=50)	OECD (N=10)	Eastern Europe and CIS (N=4)	Total industrialized countries (N=14)	Total all countries (N=64)
Women's participation in the labour force	80	92	92	86	100	100	100	89
Voting rights for women	92	85	100	92	100	75	93	92
Maternity leave from work	84	100	92	90	100	75	93	91
International migration and refugees								
Emigration	40	31	42	38	80	50	71	45
Immigration	40	54	58	48	100	50	86	56
Remittances from nationals living abroad	28	38	17	28	20	25	21	27
Refugees	44	23	42	38	90	75	86	48
Urbanization								
Fiscal policies favouring/ discouraging urban in-migration	52	31	8	36	20		14	31
Urban/rural terms of trade	28	46	8	28		50	14	25
Farm-gate price controls	28	31	25	28	20	50	29	28
Public investment regulations favouring urban/rural development	48	38	33	42	10	50	21	38
Public salary differential between urban and rural areas	40	15	33	32	10	50	21	30

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Legislation, regulations and incentives	Africa (N=25)	Asia (N=13)	LAC (N=12)	Total developing countries (N=50)	OECD (N=10)	Eastern Europe and CIS (N=4)	Total industrialized countries (N=14)	Total all countries (N=64)
Other internal migration								
Voluntary internal resettlement	52	54	25	46	10	75	29	42
Relocation	28	23	25	26	10	25	14	23
Employment								
Minimum working age	88	69	100	86	80	100	86	86
Retirement age for men and women	80	77	83	80	100	100	100	84
Early retirement	64	54	67	62	90	100	93	69

N = Number of countries that completed the complementary information form No 2 and on which this table was based.

Note: This table does not indicate the content of the legislation, regulations and incentives, only whether or not they exist.

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Table II.4. Gender bias in national legislation

Region	# years mandatory schooling			Land/property ownership rights			Inheritance rights			Protection/ promotion of women in the labour force		Voting rights		Maternity leave	
	Same	Less	No laws	Same	Less	No laws	Same	Less	No laws	Yes	No	Same	Less	Yes	No
Africa (N=19)	79		21	65	22	13	65	20	15	85	15	100		95	5
Asia (N-13)	77		23	92	8		77	15	8	92	8	91	9	100	
LAC (N=12)	83	8	8	91		9	90		10	100		100		100	
OECD (N=10)	100			100			100			100		100		100	
Eastern Europe and CIS (N=4)	100			100			100			100		100		100	

N = Number of countries per region on which this table was based.

Note: Information is based on complementary information form No. 2. It indicates the percentage of countries per region (a) whose legislation is the same for men and women or less favourable for women, and (b) that have special provisions for women (indicated by yes/no). It also indicates the percentage of countries that do not have legislation in the above-mentioned areas.

Figure II.1. Period of time during which national population policies were established in developing countries

(Percentage of national reports that specified when their national population policy was established)

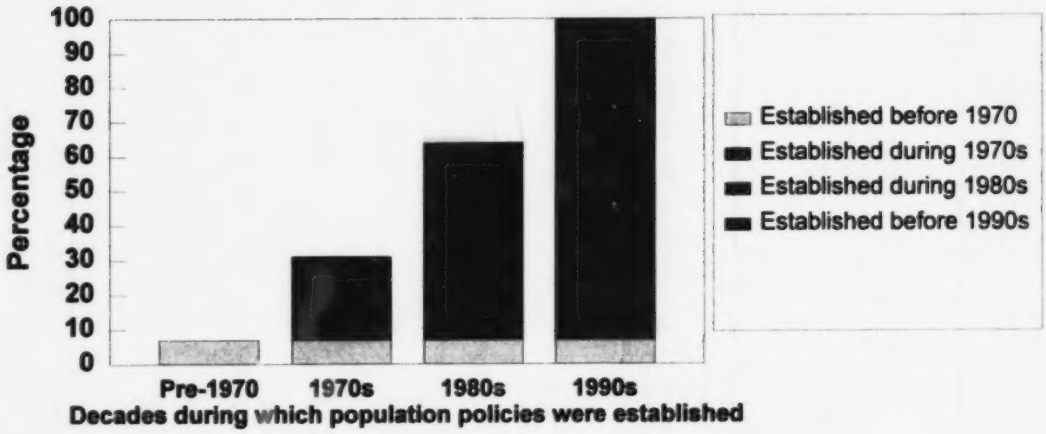


Table II.5. Institutions responsible for the population mandate in developing countries

(Percentage based on the number of developing countries that specified this information in their national reports)

Central institution responsible for population policy	Africa (N=39)	Asia (N=20)	Oceania* (N=6)	LAC (N=19)	Total (84)
Interministerial committee	69	60	83	79	70
Population Ministry	5	10			5
Ministry of Social Development/Welfare/ HRD/Health/Education	13	20	17	5	13
Ministry of Planning/ Finance/Development	10	10		11	10
Other	3			5	2

N = Number of countries per region on which this table was based.

* Excluding Australia and New Zealand.

Annex III

TRENDS IN SOCIAL-SECTOR PUBLIC EXPENDITURES AS A PERCENTAGE OF GNP BETWEEN THE 1970S AND 1990S

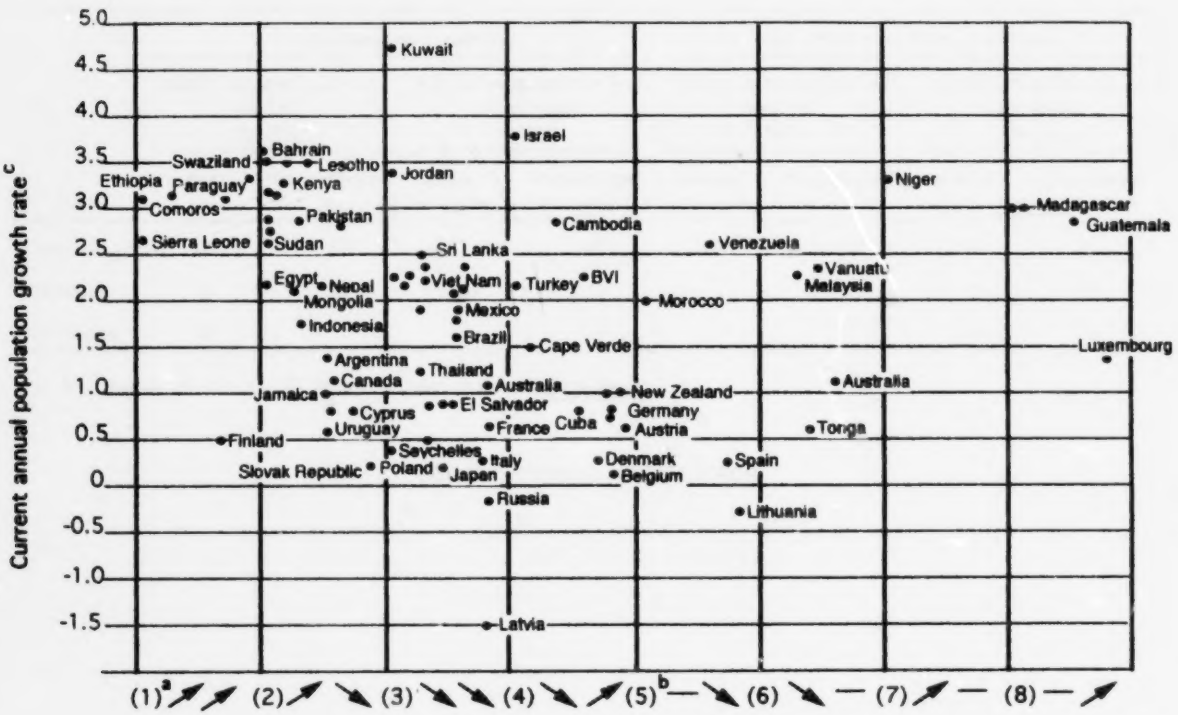
	(a) Developing countries				(b) Industrialized countries			
	Public expenditure on health (N=27)		Public expenditure on education (N=26)		Public expenditure on health (N=4)		Public expenditure on education (N=10)	
Trend	Number of cases	Percentage of total	Number of cases	Percentage of total	Number of cases	Percentage of total	Number of cases	Percentage of total
Increase	17	63	17	65	9	100	6	60
Decrease	8	30	8	31			3	30
No change	2	7	1	4			1	10

N = Number of countries that provided this information.

Annex IV

POPULATION GROWTH TRENDS

Figure IV.1. Population growth rate trends since the 1970s
(sample of 82 countries)



Eight population growth rate patterns – between 1970 and 1980 (first arrow), and between 1980 and the early 1990s (second arrow)

[a] For example, the population growth rates for the countries in this rectangle grew between 1970 and 1980 (first arrow), and also grew between 1980 and the early 1990s (second arrow).

[b] For example, the population growth rates for the countries in this rectangle remained the same between 1970 and 1980 (first arrow), and fell between 1980 and the early 1990s (second arrow).

[c] Most recent population growth rate as cited in the national report or the complementary information form.

Table IV.1. Annual population growth rates (1970 and 1990)

Year	Africa	Asia	LAC	Total developing countries	OECD	Eastern Europe and CIS
1970	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.6	0.9	0.7
1990	2.8	1.9	1.96	2.0	0.5	0.32
Percentage change	+4	-27	-27	-23	-44	-54

Table IV.2. Annual population growth rates by subregion, 1970-1990

(in percentage)

Year	Northern Africa	Eastern Africa	Southern Africa	Middle Africa	Western Africa	Western Asia	Southern Asia	South-eastern Asia	Eastern Asia
1970	2.4	2.7	2.9	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.9	2.5	2.4
1990	2.3	3.1	2.4	3.1	2.9	2.5	2.2	2.0	1.4
Percentage change	-4	+15	-17	+3	+4	-7	-24	-20	-42

Year	Oceania	Central America	South America	Caribbean	North America	Western Europe b/	Eastern Europe/CIS
1970	1.96	3.1	2.6	1.7	- a/	0.6	0.7
1990	1.5	2.1	1.9	1.5	0.7	0.3	0.32
Percentage change	-23	-32	-27	-12	-	-50	-54

a/ Insufficient data from the national reports to estimate regional figures.

b/ Includes Western, Northern and Southern Europe.

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Annex V

MORTALITY AND FERTILITY TRENDS

Table V.1. Declines in mortality and fertility rates in developing countries, 1970s-1990s

Indicator	Countries that reported declines		Countries that reported outstanding declines*		Total number of countries that provided data on these trends
	Number of cases	Percentage of total	Number of cases	Percentage of total	
IMR	69	96	33	46	72
CMR**	26	96	13	48	27
MMR	16	100	6	38	16
CDR	53	93	7	12	57
TFR	61	84	10	14	73

* Reduction of more than one half between the 1970s and the 1990s.

** Child mortality rate = under-five mortality rate.

Table V.2. Outstanding achievements by developing countries in reducing key mortality and fertility indicators

Region	Countries	IMR	CMR	IMR	CDR	TFR
Africa	Botswana	✓	✓			
	Cameroon *	✓				
	Côte d'Ivoire *	✓				
	Egypt	✓	✓		✓	
	Ghana *	✓		✓		
	Mauritius *	✓	✓	✓		
	Morocco *	✓	✓		✓	
	Seychelles	✓				✓
Asia	Bangladesh *				✓	
	China *					✓
	Indonesia *	✓			✓	
	Jordan *	✓	✓		✓	
	Kuwait	✓			✓	
	Malaysia *	✓	✓	✓		
	Maldives	✓				
	Rep. of Korea	✓				✓
	Sri Lanka *	✓	✓			
	Thailand *					✓
LAC	Argentina	✓				
	Barbados	✓	✓			
	Belize	✓				
	Bolivia *	✓				
	Brazil	✓				✓
	Chile *	✓				
	Colombia *	✓				
	Cuba *	✓	✓	✓		✓
	Dominican Rep. *		✓			
	Ecuador *	✓			✓	
	El Salvador *	✓				
	Honduras *	✓				
	Mexico	✓	✓	✓		✓
	Nicaragua *	✓				
	Panama *	✓				✓
	Peru *			✓		
	St. Lucia *	✓	✓			✓
	Uruguay	✓	✓			
	Venezuela	✓				
Oceania	Cook Islands *	✓				
	Fiji *					✓
	Tonga *	✓			✓	

* Low or lower middle-income countries (as per World Development Report, 1993).

Note. Outstanding defined as reduction by one half or more between the 1970s and 1990s.

Table V.3. Decline in mortality and fertility rates in industrialized countries, 1970s-1990s

Indicator	Countries that reported declines		Countries that reported outstanding declines*		Total number of countries that provided data on these trends
	Number of cases	Percentage of total	Number of cases	Percentage of total	
IMR	22	100	17	77	22
CMR**	17	100	11	65	17
MMR	15	100	12	80	15
CDR	12	55			22
TFR	24	92			26

* Reduction of more than one half between the 1970s and the 1990s.

** Child mortality rate = under-five mortality rate.

Table V.4. Infant mortality rates, 1970 and 1990 (per 1,000 live births)

Year	Africa	Asia	LAC	Developing countries	OECD	Eastern Europe and CIS
1970	130.6	112.3	87.1	109.0	21.5	25.6
1990	91.8	57.2	43.9	60.6	8.2	16.1
Percentage change	-30	-49	-50	-44	-62	-37

Figure V.1. Infant mortality rates, Africa, 1970 and 1990

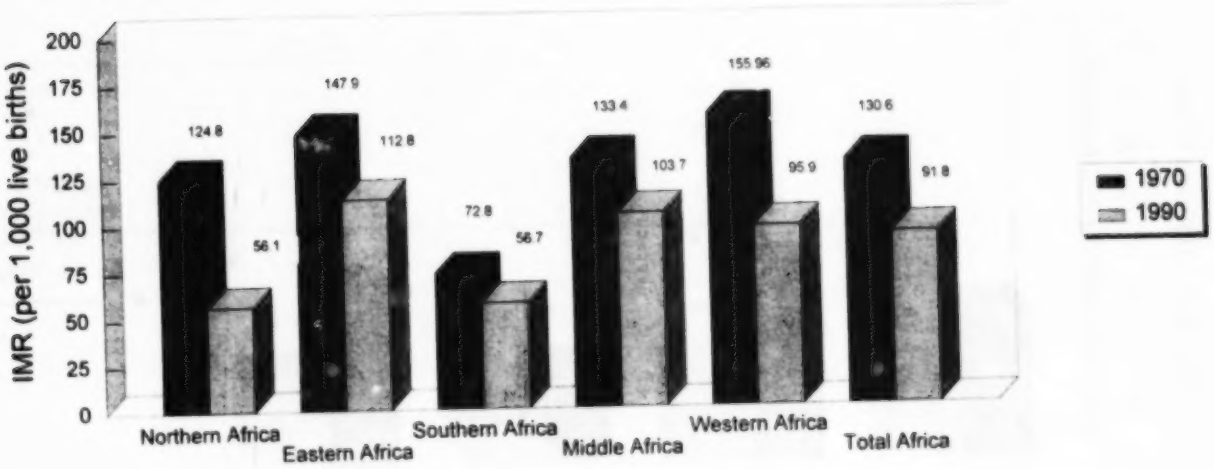

Figure V.2. Infant mortality rates, Asia, 1970 and 1990

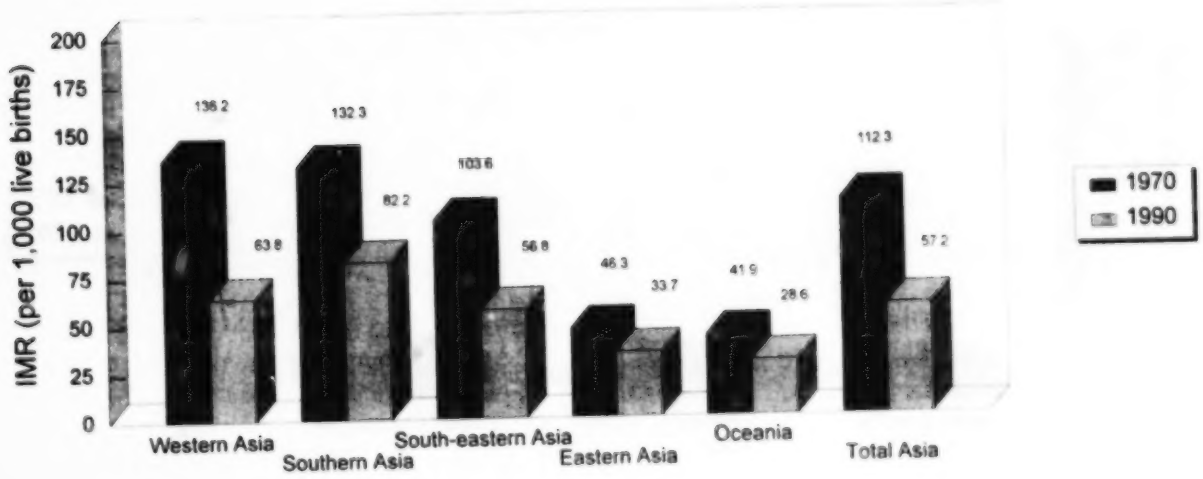

Figure V.3. Infant mortality rates, Latin America and Caribbean, 1970 and 1990

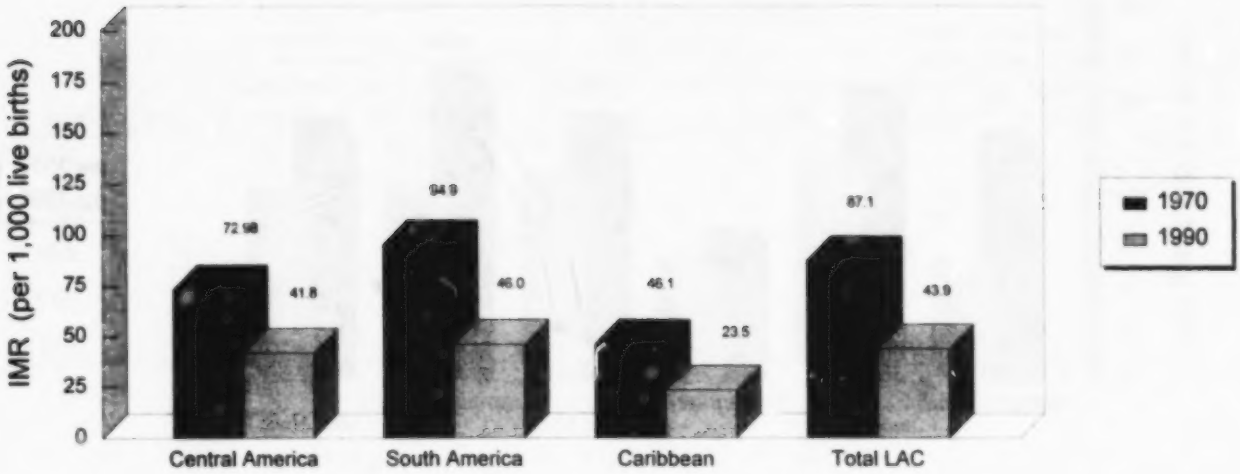

Figure V.4. Infant mortality rates, industrialized countries, 1970 and 1990

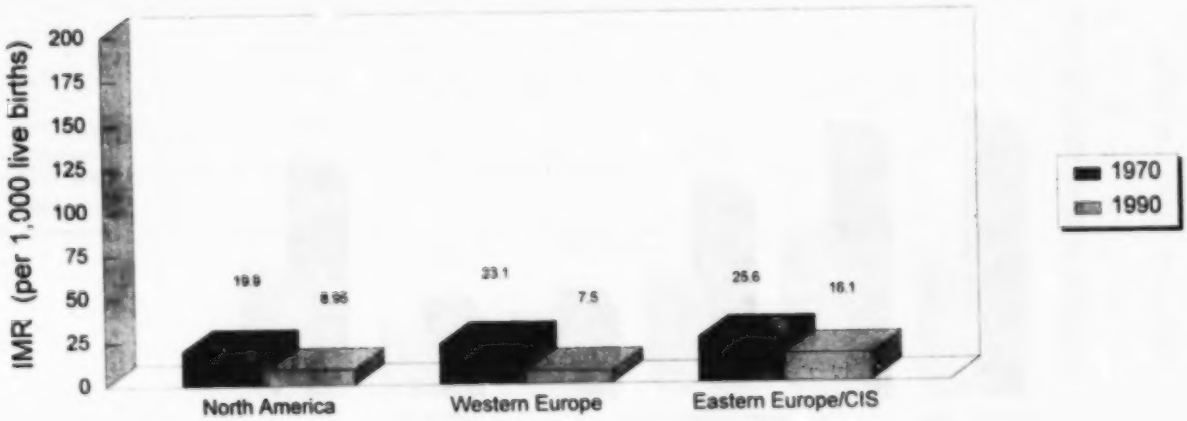

Table V.5. Life expectancy at birth, 1970 and 1990
(number of years)

Year	Africa	Asia	LAC	Developing countries	OECD	Eastern Europe and CIS
1970	46.5	52.8	58.6	52.8	71.7	69.2
1990	54.3	60.7	68.0	60.5	76.6	70.3
Change (years)	7.8	7.9	9.4	7.7	4.9	1.1

Figure V.5. Life expectancy at birth, Africa, 1970 and 1990

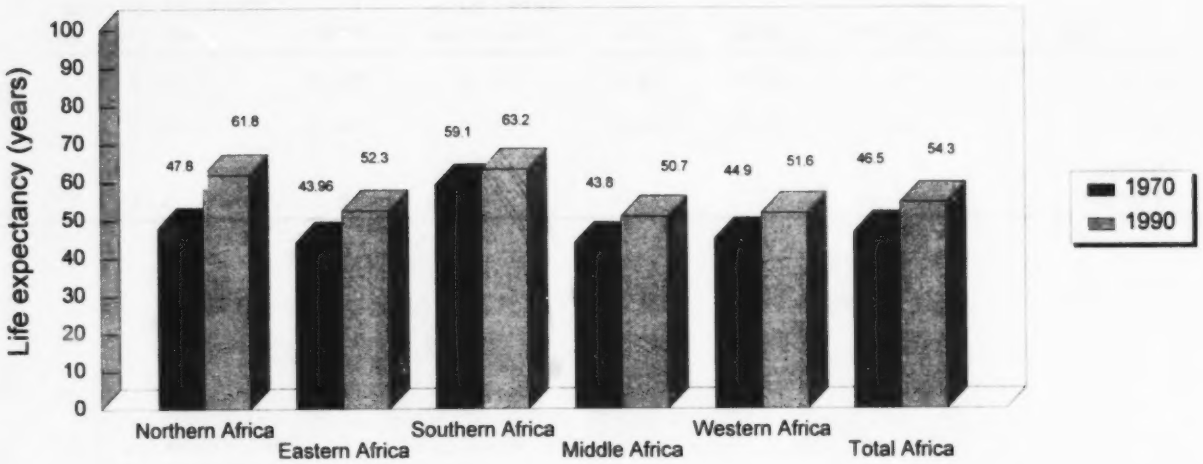

Figure V.6. Life expectancy at birth, Asia, 1970 and 1990

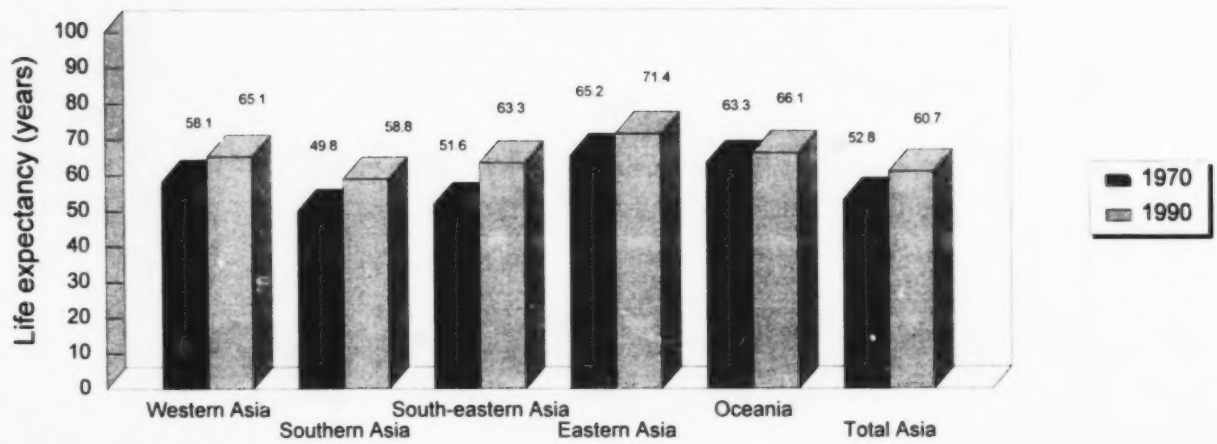

Figure V.7. Life expectancy at birth, Latin America and Caribbean, 1970 and 1990

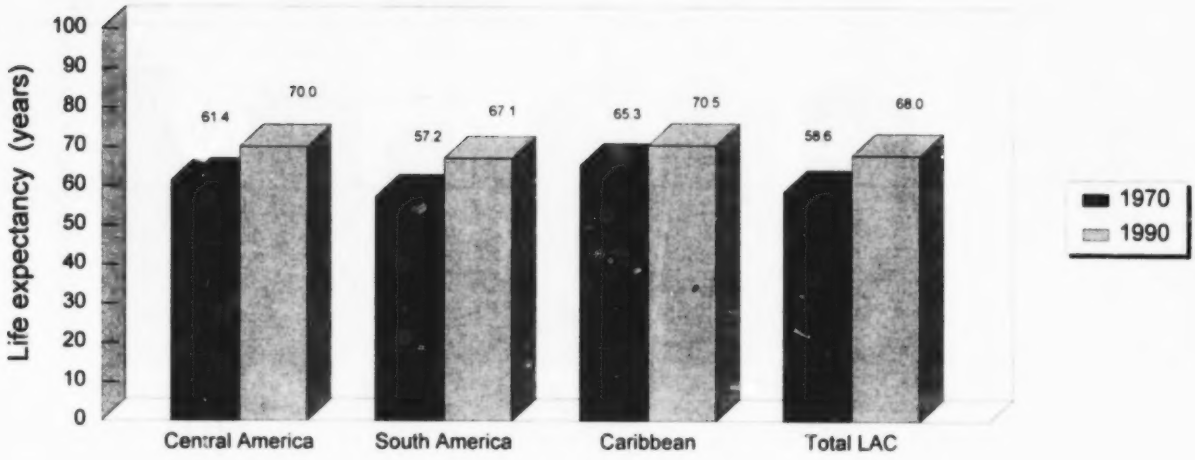

Figure V.8. Life expectancy at birth, industrialized countries, 1970 and 1990

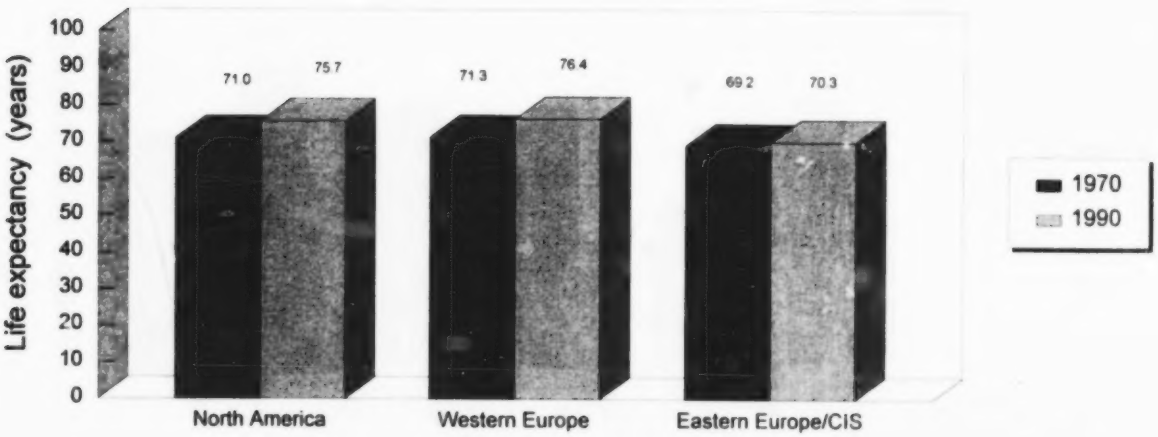

Table V.6. Total fertility rates, 1970 and 1990

Year	Africa	Asia	LAC	Developing countries	OECD	Eastern Europe and CIS
1970	6.5	5.5	5.5	5.8	2.2	2.0
1990	6.1	3.1	3.1	3.6	1.7	1.8
Percentage change	-6	-44	-44	-38	-23	-10

Figure V.9. Total fertility rates, Africa, 1970 and 1990

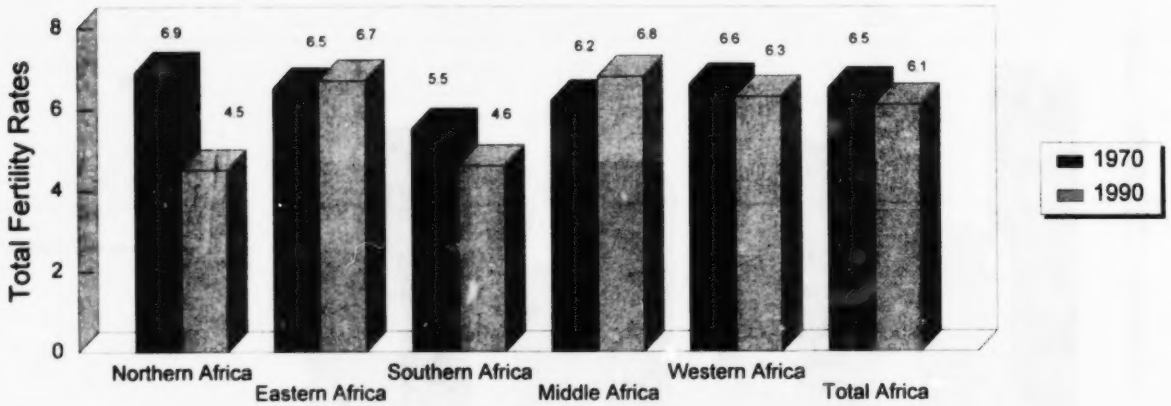

Figure V.10. Total fertility rates, Asia, 1970 and 1990

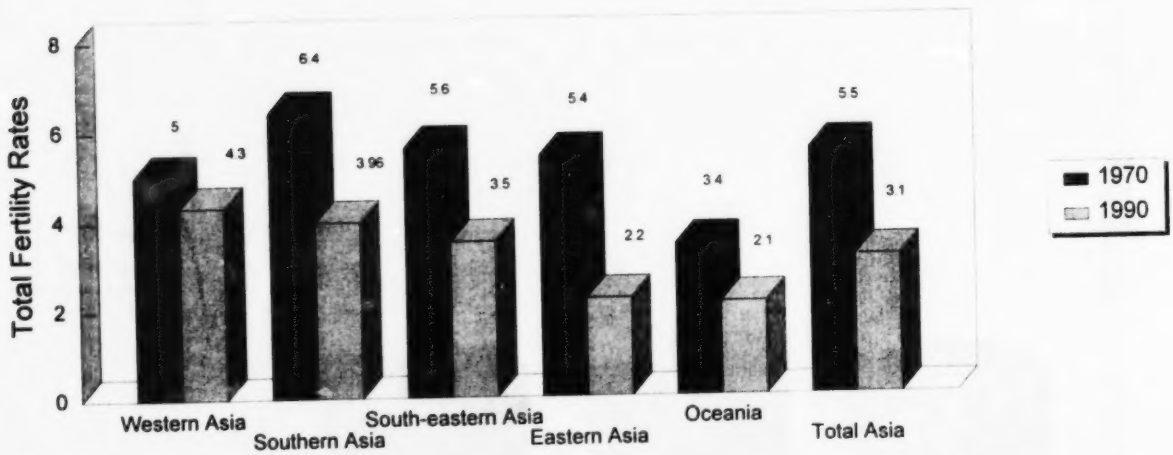

Figure V.11. Total fertility rates, Latin America and Caribbean, 1970 and 1990

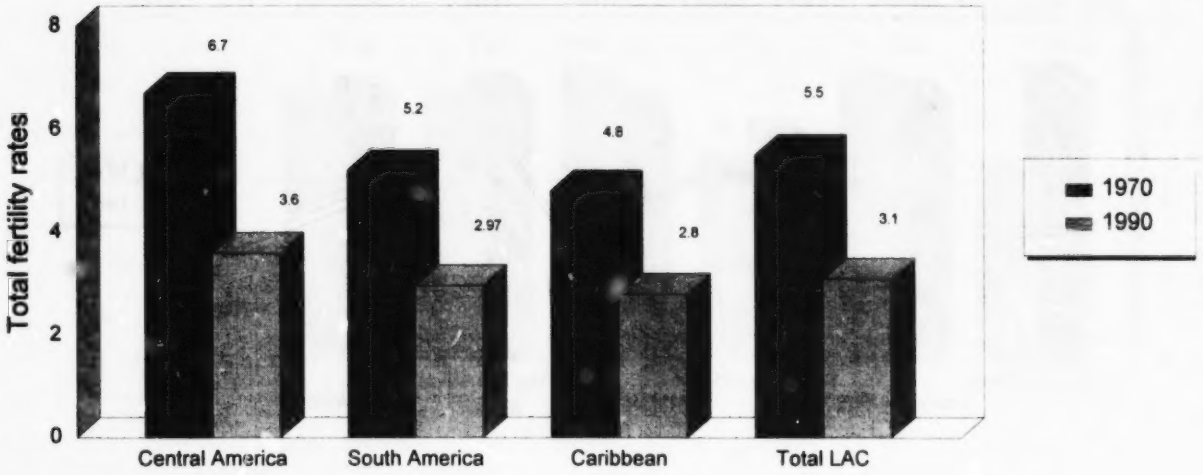

Figure V.12. Total fertility rates, industrialized countries, 1970 and 1990

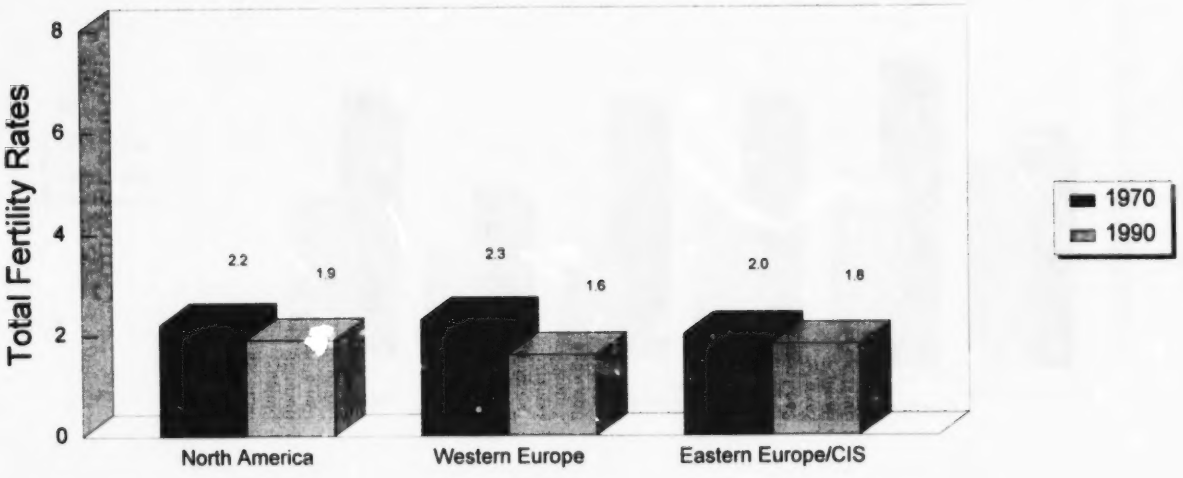

Table V.7. Crude birth rates, 1970 and 1990
(per 1,000 inhabitants)

Year	Africa	Asia	LAC	Developing countries	OECD	Eastern Europe and CIS
1970	45.2	35.4	38.3	36.9	16.5	15.1
1990	40.5	26.0	25.6	28.0	12.9	13.1
Percentage change	-10	-27	-33	-24	-22	-11

Annex VI

POPULATION GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Table VI.1. National mortality goals in developing countries

(as cited in the national reports)

Countries	IMR				CMR				MMR			
	2000		2015		2000		2015		2000		2015	
	Goal	Percentage reduction*	Goal	Percentage reduction*	Goal	Percentage reduction*	Goal	Percentage reduction*	Goal	Percentage reduction*	Goal	Percentage reduction*
Egypt	37	3							200	23(96)		
Tunisia	25									50		
Burundi			74	29(10)								
Comoros			80	30(10)							200	57(10)
Namibia	50	12			42	50						
Equatorial Guinea	90	25							350	13		
Burkina Faso	70	39										
Ghana			24	69(20)								
Guinea-Bissau	98	33			164	32			457	51		
Liberia	75	41										
Niger	100	35							350	50		
Sao Tome & Principe	37	50										
Senegal									350	50		
Jordan	20	41										
Micronesia	45	10										
Turkey	30	47			50	44			50	50		
Bhutan	88	33(97)				33(97)			330	57		
Nepal	80	22(97)			130	21(97)			750	12(97)		
Lao PDR	80	32							350	36		
Myanmar	50	49			70	53			62	44		
Thailand	17	55							15	50		
Viet Nam	30	32							7	36		
China	21	33							47	50		
Grenada	10											
St. Vincent & the Grenadines	6	30										
Honduras	35	30										
Nicaragua			24	56(20)								
Panama	11	30								50		
Bolivia	20	46	39(10)						175	50		
Ecuador	32	33							60	50		

* From 1990.

N.B. Bracketed figures indicate alternative year for reaching the target (i.e., 10 refers to the year 2010).

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Table VI.2. National fertility goals

(as cited in the national reports)

Countries	TFR				CPR			
	2000		2015		2000		2015	
	Goal	Percentage reduction*	Goal	Percentage reduction*	Goal	Percentage increase*	Goal	Percentage increase*
Egypt					50(96)	6.2		
Burundi			4(10)	40.3			35(10)	775
Comoros							20(10)	426.3
Ethiopia			4(20)	49.4				
Kenya	5.2	3.7			40	21.2		
Malawi	6(98)	21.1			15(98)	114.2		
Rwanda	4	42.0			48.4	227.0		
Uganda	6.5	8.5	5.7(21)	19.7				
Zimbabwe	3.0(96)	44.4			48(96)	11.6		
Botswana					50	66.7		
South Africa			2.1(10)	53.9				
Central African Republic			5.5	8.3				
Congo					30	900		
Benin					6.5	225		
Burkina Faso					60(05)	852.4		
Ghana	5.9	7.8						
Liberia					15.0	87.5		
Niger					40/8	166.7		
Senegal					20	100	40(10)	300
Togo					15	400		
Bangladesh	2.2(05)	48.1			70(05)	75		
Nepal	4.5(97)	22.4			37.7	57.1		
Pakistan	5.4(98)	15.6			24(98)	71.4		
Sri Lanka	2.1	16			72	11.8		
Indonesia	2.1(05)	36.4						
Myanmar	2.1	41.7						
Viet Nam	2.8/2.9	26.3	2.1	44.7	67.5	37.8		
China	2.0	13.4						
Grenada	2.1	40						
St. Vincent & the Grenadines	2.4	14.3			50/75**			
Trinidad & Tobago	2.1	12.5						
Honduras	3.8	25.5						
Bolivia			3.5(10)	30				
Peru							75(20)	33.9
Kiribati					35(97)	34.6		
Micronesia	5	23.1						
Solomon Islands	3.5	45.3						

* From 1990.
** Urban/rural.
N.B. Bracketed figures indicate alternative year for reaching the target (i.e. 10 refers to the year 2010).

Figure VI.1. Recommendations to improve the status and condition of women*

General Objectives
Programme Objectives
Means of Implementation
improve the status and condition of women
increase women's capacity & empowerment
Economic Status and Condition
bring women into the mainstream of development by improving their economic status
reduce poverty among women
Social Status and Condition
integrate women into the process of social development
increase educational attainment for girls and women
improve women's reproductive health
Empowerment
promote women's empowerment
increase women's participation in the formal labour force
promote women's income-generating activities
improve women's productivity in agriculture and enhance the role of women in rural development
expand/improve poverty alleviation programmes for women
systematically include women in development programmes
increase the participation of women in policy making, and encourage women to participate in decision making
sensitise decision-makers to women's issues
increase primary, secondary, & tertiary education for women
increase female literacy
promote non-formal education in health, family planning, self-reliance
expand/improve reproductive health services
ensure legislation favours women's empowerment
ensure women are aware of legislation & rights
ensure women's rights are respected
strengthen national women's organizations
eradicate violence against women
establish hostels for working women
increase day care centres for children of working mothers
analysis/remove other institutional barriers
introduce/expand retraining programmes for women who lost their jobs due to modernization
establish quotas for women in the public sector
promote NGO activities for women
expand vocational and other training for women
expand women's access to credit
organize women into interest groups at the community level
introduce appropriate technology
decrease non-productive labour-intensive activities
quantify women's contributions to national income
collect & analyse data on poverty among women
provide special assistance to women in marginalized groups/areas
provide special assistance to female-headed households
strengthen family bonds
introduce quotas for women in decision-making/ policy-making positions
organize leadership training for women
undertake advocacy activities
undertake multi-media campaigns to promote the value of the girl child
introduce gender-sensitive education in schools
set targets for girls/women (health, education)
increase funding for reproductive health services
improve/expand family planning training for health staff
expand/improve IEC programmes
raise/enforce legal marriage age for girls
undertake awareness-creation activities for men on their reproductive responsibilities
expand activities to prevent early pregnancy
introduce more reproductive rights for women
revise legislation to increase equity in ownership of capital and productive assets and inheritance
undertake awareness campaigns on women's laws and rights
improve law enforcement mechanisms
undertake management and technical skills training
improve internal efficiency (programme procedures, etc.) and external efficiency (better coordination with government services, NGO's, etc.)

* These recommendations are from the national reports.

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Annex VII

URBANIZATION TRENDS

Table VII.1. Urban growth rates, 1970 and 1990

(percentage)

Year	Africa	Asia	LAC	Total developing countries	OECD	Eastern Europe and CIS
1970	4.9	2.9	4.7	3.3	0.1	1.4
1990	5.1	4.5	2.97	4.4	1.3	0.9
Percentage change	+4	+55	-37	+33	+1 200	-35

Table VII.2. Percentage of the population living in urban areas, 1970 and 1990

(percentage)

Year	Africa	Asia	LAC	Total developing countries	OECD	Eastern Europe and CIS
1970	27.0	19.0	57.8	24.4	68.9	58.6
1990	31.4	29.2	71.3	35.5	74.7	69.7

Table VII.3. Urban growth rates and percentage of the population living in urban areas by subregion, 1970-1990

Indicator	Northern Africa	Eastern Africa	Southern Africa	Middle Africa	Western Africa	Western Asia	Southern Asia	South-eastern Asia	Eastern Asia
Urban growth rate (percentage)									
1970	3.6	5.4	- a/	- a/	9.8	4.8	4.5	4.3	2.3
1990	3.3	5.4	3.5	6.7	5.6	4.8	4.99	4.4	4.4
Percentage change	-8	0	- a/	- a/	-43	0	+11	+2	+91
Percentage of population living in urban areas (percentage)									
1970	35.1	10.8	46.2	31.5	21.1	39.9	16.0	20.3	18.3
1990	42.6	18.1	49.8	38.7	30.7	58.2	22.4	30.7	32.8

Indicator	Oceania	Centra America	South America	Caribbean	North America	Western Europe b/	Eastern Europe/CIS
Urban growth rate (percentage)							
1970	2.4	4.5	4.7	- a/	- a/	-0.95	1.4
1990	1.7	2.95	2.98	2.9	- a/	1.31	0.9
Percentage change	-29	-34	-37	- a/	- a/	+238	-35
Percentage of populations living in urban areas (percentage)							
1970	74.2	- a/	57.3	- a/	- a/	66.0	58.6
1990	73.1	65.3	74.0	65.6	- a/	69.9	69.7

a/ Insufficient data from the national reports to estimate regional figures.

b/ Includes Western, Northern and Southern Europe.

Annex VIII

INTERRELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN POPULATION, DEVELOPMENT AND THE ENVIRONMENT

Table VIII.1. Percentage of developing countries that indicated interrelationships between population and development in their national reports

Interrelationships	Africa (N=46)	Asia (N=23)	Oceania** (N=11)	LAC (N=29)	Total (N=109)
Population growth and					
- General socio-economic development*	87	74	64	59	74
- Agriculture, food production levels	30	26	9	3	20
- Social services	76	78	45	52	67
- Infrastructure	7	13		3	6
- Employment	50	70	45	48	53
- Natural resources, environment, land use	63	61	64	41	57
Population distribution and					
- Regional inequities	26	48	27	38	34
- Natural resources	13	22	9	17	16
- Urban problems	30	39	36	14	28
- Social cohesion	9	4			5
Population structure and					
- Production capacity	11	4	18	14	11
- Delinquency/crime (youth)	13		9	17	11
- Unemployment (youth)	15	22	9	7	14
- Social welfare (elderly)	4	22	9	10	10
International migration and					
- Remittances	11	13	9		8
- Brain drain	4	13	45	24	16
- Social unrest (immigration)	4	9	9	10	7
Macroeconomic stabilization/ structural adjustment programmes and					
- Health and welfare of population	15	4		7	9

N = Number of countries per region on which this table was based.

* Includes issues of equity, poverty, living standards, national economic growth.

** Excluding Australia and New Zealand.

Table VIII.2. Percentage of industrialized countries that indicated interrelationships between population and development in their national reports

Interrelationships	OECD countries (N=22)	Eastern Europe & CIS (N=7)
Economic performance		
- Economic performance - well-being of population	9	86
- Economic performance - jobs-migration patterns	9	86
- Economic performance - environment	14	
- Urban economy - migration to suburban and rural areas	9	29
International migration		
- Immigration - social unrest	50	
- Immigration - job substitution	27	
- Immigration - labour market and social services	9	
- Immigration - socio-economic integration	23	
- Emigration - brain drain	5	43
Population structure		
- Ageing - social expenditures	77	57
- Population structure - labour market and social services	5	14
Population distribution		
- Regional disparity in fertility rates - regional disparities in economic performance	5	14
- Regional development - internal migration	32	43
- Urban out-migration - degradation of city sections	9	
Environment		
- Behaviour/lifestyles - environment	32	
- Population flows - environment	5	
- Population density - environment	14	
- Environment - health	9	43
Other		
- Family policy - women's employment - fertility	59	71
- Late stages of demographic transition - low rate of economic development	9	14

N = Number of countries per group on which this table was based.

Table VIII.3. Percentage of developing countries that indicated interrelationships involving the environment

	Interrelationships between environment and	Africa (N=24)	Asia (N=21)	Oceania* (N=19)	LAC (N=9)	Total (N=74)
P	- Population growth	52	43	32	22	41
O	- Urban migration/population density	76	76	74	56	73
P	- Civil conflict/war	16	10	5	0	10
D	- Production**	88	100	79	67	86
E	- General economic development***	24	43	37	33	34
V						

N = Number of countries per region on which this table was based.

* Excluding Australia and New Zealand.

** This interrelationship refers to natural resource depletion/degradation and pollution of land, water and air.

*** This category was used when reports made general references to the impact of development on the environment.

Table VIII.4. Percentage of industrialized countries that indicated interrelationships involving the environment

	Interrelationships between environment and	Industrialized countries (N=20)
P	- Population size	25
O	- Urban migration/population density	55
P	- Human health	30
D	- General economic development*	20
E	- Production**	55
V	- Consumption	25

N = Number of countries on which this table was based.

* This category was used when reports made general references to the impact of economic development on the environment.

** This interrelationship refers to natural resource depletion/degradation and pollution of land, air and water.

Annex IX

MAIN CHALLENGES TO ACHIEVING POPULATION-RELATED OBJECTIVES IN THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Socio-political

- Change socio-cultural norms;
- Sensitize decision makers to population-related concerns;
- Raise the status of women;
- Increase literacy, especially female literacy;
- Change attitudes of men.

Institutional

- Improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the institutional framework (i.e., integrate overlapping services, streamline etc.);
- Clarify institutional roles and mandates.

Conceptual

- Ensure that the population policy framework is clear;
- Develop a conceptual framework for the integration population, development and environmental concerns at the policy and programme levels;
- Formulate an implementation strategy for population policies.

Processes

- Improve the collection and analysis of data;
- Integrate population issues/variables into the national planning process;
- Improve the articulation between central, regional and local levels of the administration;
- Ensure better coordination between the Government, NGOs, the private sector and donors.

Financial

- Improve costing mechanisms and methodologies;
- Increase national funding for population programmes;
- Increase international funding for population programmes;
- Introduce cost-recovery mechanisms where appropriate.

Monitoring and evaluation

- Ensure that monitoring and evaluation are built into programmes from the design phase;
- Improve the quality and coverage of monitoring and evaluation;
- Provide monitoring and evaluation feedback in forms easily used by policy makers.

Programme operations

- Expand services;
- Improve the quality of services;
- Provide more technical training for personnel;
- Improve management skills of personnel;
- Provide incentives for personnel to remain in their posts and perform well;
- Involve national staff in programme conceptualization and implementation;
- Improve transport and communication logistics;
- Improve the management and distribution of supplies;
- Develop the capacity to produce the required technologies in-country, where feasible;
- Ensure programme officers are trained in their areas of responsibility;
- Apply solutions that have proven successful in the past;
- Seek new, innovative and cost-effective means of programme implementation.

Annex X

Country-specific data on key population and health indicators [a]

REGION	COUNTRY	Population size (thousands)		TFR		CBR		Population growth		IMR		CDR		Life expectancy b		Urban growth		Percentage urban	
		1970	1990	1970	1990	1970	1990	1970	1990	1970	1990	1970	1990	1970	1990	1970	1990	1970	1990
Northern Africa	Egypt	36 600	52 900	6.56	3.9	41.8	30	2.35	2.2	116	38	18.3	7.4	49.7	64.6	2.7	2.8	42.2	47
	Morocco	14 900	24 500	7.4	4.2	47.7	29.5		2.2	123	57		7.4		65	4.3	3.8	35	48
	Sudan	13 900	20 300	7.1	6.6	47	41	2.6	2.6	150	102	22.1	15	42.8	50.8	5	4	16.4	24.6
Eastern Africa	Burundi	3 200	5 290	5.9	6.7	45	43		3	147	104		16	41.5	51				6
	Comoros		450	6	6			2.6	2.7		114.5	19	15.1		55				28.5
	Djibouti		520		5.8		47.5		6.1		114		17.5		50		6.2		76.6
	Ethiopia	29 400	50 100	5.8	7.9	49.9	49.3	2.3	3.2	153	137	25.7	22.3	43.9	53.8	4.8	5.1	8.6	14.6
	Kenya	10 900	25 000	7.6	5.4			3.3	3.3		70			49	58				
	Madagascar	7 600	11 200	6.6	6.1	46	45.5	2.1	3	102	110	25	16.6	37.9	55.8	4	5.9	16.3	23.8
	Malawi	4 500	8 900	7.4	7.6	53	41.2	2.7	3.7	197	134	26	20	41	48	7	6.4	6	12.3
	Mauritius	850	1 060	3.7	2.32	25.3	21.3	2.3	0.8	65.1	20.4	7.9	6.6	63.5	69.5		0.8	42.9	39.2
	Mozambique	9 410	15 730	6.73	6.02	48.2	44.22	2.3	2.8	193	129	25.7	16.4	46	48.6				20
	Rwanda	3 700	7 200		6.9	48	45.9	2.6	3.1	121	120	22	14.1	42	49	7.5	8.2	3.5	5.4
	Seychelles	56	71	5.86	2.71	33.6	22.6	2.6	0.4	33.2	12	9.4	7.7	68	70.4				
	Uganda	9 500	16 400	7.1	7.1	50	50	3.8	2.9	120	122	20	22	46.4	44.4		6.1	7.8	11.1
	Tanzania, United Rep. of	12 313	27 236	6.6	6.3	47	43	3.04	2.8		115			41	49		5.8		20
	Zambia	4 060	7 820	6.9	7	17.7	19.7	2.5	3.2		107 2		13.2	43.4	51	8.9	3.7	29.4	42
	Zimbabwe	5 100	10 400		5.4		39.9		3.13		53		8.7		59.6				29
Southern Africa	Botswana	570	1 330	6.5	5.3	45.3	38.7	2	3.5	91	45.1	13.7	11.4	58.6	62.7		7.4	9.5	45.7
	Lesotho	850	2 040																
	Namibia	740	1 400		5.4		42	2.98	3.05		57		12		58.8		5.55		32.57
	South Africa	23 100	38 900	5.47	4.56	39.2	34.6	2.93	2.3	71	56.3	10.4	8.4	59.4	63.5	3.2	3.3	47.1	51
	Swaziland	370	681		6.4		48.3		3.4	156	99	21	13	44	56				23
Middle Africa	Angola	5 600	10 000		8.9				2.7		160			35	45	8.5	7.5		
	Cameroon	7 660	11 530		5.6		41.7		2.9		55	20.4	12.8		55		6.1		40.6
	Central African Republic	2 050	2 690		6	43.5	41.6	2.5	2.5	139	106	19.4	16.7	43	49		2.9	33.8	36.5
	Congo	1 300	2 300	7				3.9	2.9	125				47					
	Equitorial Guinea		350		5.7		42.1		2.4		120		17.6		49		4.1		36.1
	Gabon	480	1 090		5.34		35.9	2	2.9	143	94	26	15.6	45	52.5		5.11		47.3
	Sao Tome & Principe	74	117	7.8	5.4	47.2	35.5	1.4	2	65.2	73.5	14.2	10.4	61.6	63.9		3		33
	Zaire	20 710	37 280		6.7		45	3	3.4			18	14	46	51		7	31.3	38
Western Africa	Benin		5 047		6.8				2.9		101		17		47.8				31
	Burkina Faso	5 640	9 070	6.7	7.3	46	50	2.02	2.6		114.6	24	16.4	42.2	51.8	10.8	4.5	6.4	14
	Cape Verde	271	342	7.1	5.4	100	56	3.1	1.5		45		8.2		62		5.6		45
	Côte d'Ivoire	6 710	10 820	6.8	6.8		48	3.6	3.8	190	97		12.3		55.6	11	5.3		39
	The Gambia		1 026		6.39		49.5		4.1		97		21		42				
	Ghana	8 559	14 853	6.7	6.4						77		11	47	58			28.9	
	Guinea	3 685	5 694	6	6				2.8		146				47				30
	Guinea-Bissau		1 000		6				2.3		146				47				20
	Liberia	1 500	3 000					3.4		132		18		50.2				29.2	
	Mali	5 410	8 130	6 3	6.8	49	45.8	2.82	1.81	121	108	18.2	12.6	48	56		4.34		23
	Mauritania	1 100	1 970	6.5	6.4		46	2.2	2.9	147	129	27	17.6		48.6	9.1	7.9	9.1	43.1
	Niger		8 260	7	7.4		52		3.3		145		20		47				21
	Nigeria		108 000		6	50	39		2 9	99	87	25	12		51		6		32
	Senegal	5 000	7 000						3	120	86		17		54				39
	Sierra Leone	2 700	3 600	6 5	6.3	48.7	47	2.3	2 5	225	154	26.2	21.1	34.8	41.1	5.2	2.1	27 5	34.5
	Togo	2 000	3 700		6.6		47	2.6	3.4				13		55		4.4		25

a/ If the 1970 or 1990 figures did not appear in the reports, figures between 1966 - 1974 and 1986 - 1994 were used (if available) as 1970 or 1990 figures.
b/ Both sexes combined.

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REGION	COUNTRY	Population size (thousands)		TFR		CBR		Population growth		IMR		CDR		Life expectancy at birth (years)		Urban growth		Percentage urban	
		1970	1990	1970	1990	1970	1990	1970	1990	1970	1990	1970	1990	1970	1990	1970	1990	1970	1990
Western Asia	Bahrain	220	490		3.9		29.5	2.82	3.55		20.1		3.8		68.1	5.3	4.45	78.1	88.4
	Cyprus	640	725															42	68
	Israel	2 900	3 453	3.83	3.07	25.4	21.8			24	10		6.3		76.8				90.4
	Jordan	1 510	3 450	7.4	5.6	50	34	4.8	3.4	70	34	12	6	58	66				78
	Kuwait	700	2 100	7.2	6.5	46.4	29.2	9.6	4.7	41.2	13.6	6.5	2.4	65	74.5	9.6	4.7	100	100
	Lebanon	2 591	2 352			33			2.5										
	Turkey	35 610	56 470	5	3.4	34.5	27.7	2.52	2.17	150	59.3	11.6	7.8	57.95	67.3	4.73	4.03	38.45	59.01
	United Arab Emirates	220	1 840		5.4		27.4		5.3		18		2.2		72		4.7		78.2
	Yemen		11 270		8.4		52.6		3.1		131		21		47.3		8.69		25.13
Southern Asia	Bangladesh	76 400	109 900	6.3	4.24	42.9	32.8	2.5	2.17	150	88	19	11.3	48.5	56.6		6.1	8.78	14.4
	Bhutan		600		5.9				2		134				53.1				
	India		846 300		3.6		29	2.69	2.14		79		10		58.6				
	Maldives		238		6.4		40		3.4		34		6		66.9				26
	Nepal	11 560	18 490	6.3	5.8	43	37.5	2.07	2.1	172.6	102	23.1	13.8	41.49	54.7	3.23	5.89	4	9.2
	Pakistan	65 310	112 050	7.02	6.4	45	39	3.6	3.1	121	107	18	10.5		60.7	4.8	4.3	25.4	32
	Sri Lanka	12 700	17 000	4.1	2.5	29.7	22.9	2.1	1.2	46.6	20.3	7.5	5.9	65.5	72.5	4.2	1.5	22.4	24.9
South-eastern Asia	Cambodia	7 000	8 600		4.5	42	38	2.4	2.8	156	117	21	15	43	50				12.6
	Indonesia	119 200	179 300	5.6	3.3	40.6	27.9	2.1	1.9	145	71	19.1	8.9	47.7	61.3	3.8	5.1	17.3	30.9
	Lao PDR		4 140		6.7		42		2.62		118		15.4		50		5.1		18.7
	Malaysia	10 800	17 800	4.9	3.3	32.4	28.4	3	2.3	39.4	13.3	6.7	4.9	63.6	71.15	3.2	4.3	26.7	40.7
	Myanmar	28 920	40 790	5.7	3.6	37.6	28.44	2.3	1.88	55.8	47	10.4	8.8		59.15		5.2	23.6	24.6
	Philippines	36 700	60 700	6	4.1	37.4	30	3.01	2.4	64	51.5	10.8	7.2	55.7	64.6	4.1	5.1	31.8	48.8
	Thailand	34 400	54 500	6.1	2.4	35.6	20.4	2.7	1.4	51.8	38.8	8.6	5.9	59	70	4.3	3.1	13.2	27.8
	Viet Nam	41 060	67 270	4.97	3.8	33.35	30.73	3.08	2.25		44		7.8		65	6.3	2.73	20.7	20.05
Eastern Asia	China	829 920	1 143 330	5.81	2.31	33.43	21.06	2.58	1.48		35	7.6	6.67			2.17	4.5	17.38	26.41
	DPR of Korea		20 960			44.7	22	3.77	1.61		9.2	7	5.9		74.5				
	Japan	104 000	123 000	2	1.6			1	0.3			2.15	2.7	74.4	79.2				77
	Mongolia	1 265	2 149	7.2	3.9			2.78	2.48	70.4	64.4	12.4	8.5	57.85	60.45				56
	Rep. of Korea	32 200	42 900	4.5	1.63	29.9	15.6	2	0.93	45.4	9.7	9.4	5.8	63.2	71.3	5.3	2	41.1	74
Western Europe	Austria	7 470	7 720	2.29	1.45	15	11.7	0.3	1.7	25.9	7.5	13.2	10.7	70.1	76.2			65.4	64.6
	Belgium	9 640	9 970	2.25	1.7	14.66	12.41	0.32	0.39	21.1	7.9	12.31	10.52	70.7	76			94.3	96
	Denmark	4 900	5 100	1.95	1.76	14.4	12.3	0.7	0.2	14.2	7.5	9.8	11.9	73	75.1	0.2	0.1	80	55
	Finland	4 600	5 000	1.83	1.79	14	13.1	-0.3	0.5	13.2	5.9	9.6	10	71	75	1.4	0.4	50.9	61.6
	France	49 600	57 200	2.58	1.73						7.2			71.5	77.2				
	Germany	78 100	79 800	2.01	1.45					23.4	7.1			69.7	75.8				
	Ireland	2 978	3 563		2.11						6.6		8.95	71.2	73.8			52	57
	Italy	54 000	56 800	2.43	1.25	17	10.2	0.67	0.07	29.6	8.3	9.8	9.6	71.95	77.2				
	Liechtenstein	21	30																
	Luxembourg	340	380	1.98	1.61	13	12.9	0.38	1.33	25	7.4	12.2	9.9	70.25	75.85				
	Netherlands	12 960	14 890	2.58	1.59			1	0.7	12.7	7.1	8.4	8.6	73.7	76.7	-4.37	1.48	52.8	50.8
	Norway	3 890	4 250	2.5	1.93	16.6	14.4	0.56	0.39	12.7	6.9	10	10.9	74.2	76.63	2.2	1.1	65.9	72.1
	Portugal	8 610	9 870	2.76	1.51	17.8	11.8	-0.32	-0.19	58	10.9	9.6	10.4	67.6	73.5		0.4		57.1
	Spain	33 800	39 000														1.9	66	79
	Sweden	8 080	8 590	1.94	2.14	13.7	14.5			11	5.9	10	11.1	74.2	77.6	1	0.7		
	Switzerland	6 190	6 750	2.1	1.59	16.1	12.5	1.46	0.64	15.1	6.8	9.2	9.5	73.2	77.5			57.6	68.9
	United Kingdom	55 600	57 800	2.45	1.82	16.2	13.7		0.3	18.5	7.4	11.8	11.2	71.9	76.1				

REGION	COUNTRY	Population size (thousands)		TFR		CBR		Population growth		IMR		U5MR		Life expectancy (years)		Female literacy (%)		Female labour force participation (%)	
		1975	1995	1975	1995	1975	1995	1975	1995	1975	1995	1975	1995	1975	1995	1975	1995	1975	1995
Eastern Europe & CIS	Croatia		4 784	2.1	1.54		11.7						11						
	Hungary	10 320	10 370	1.97	1.75	14.7	12.1	3.6	-0.3	35.9	14.8	11.6	14.1	69.6	69.4			36.9	43.4
	Latvia	2 370	2 670	<1.93	1.5	14.6	14.2	0.62	-0.21	17.9	13.7	11.3	13	70.1	68.7	0.68	-0.3	61.1	69.2
	Lithuania	3 126	3 751	2.4	2	15.2		0.8	0.75		10.3		10.6	70.85	71.4			50	69
	Poland	32 700	38 200	2.2	2	16.6	14.3	0.8	0.4	33.4	15.9	8.1	10.2	70.3	71.2	1.5	0.9	52.3	61.8
	Russian Federation	130 100	148 000	1.97	1.73	14.6	13.4	0.5	0.34	23	17.4	8.7	11.2	68.8	70			62	74
	Slovakia	4 530	5 300	2.4	2.07	18	15.2	0.21	0.41	25.7	12	9.3	10.3	69.8	71.55		1.24		58.76
	Ukraine		52 000		1.7						14		13.4		70.65				
Caribbean	Antigua & Barbuda	67	64	2.6						22.1	21.1	6.2		72	75				31
	Barbados	240	260			20.7	17		0.1	45.6	15.3	8.7	8.8	68.4	75.2				
	British Virgin Islands	10	16	3.6	2	30.3	17.6	2	2.3	27.3	23.9	6.8	4.6		74.5				68.9
	Cuba	8 600	10 690	3.7	1.83	27.7	17.6	1.3	1.1	38.7	10.7	6.3	6.8	70.4	74.75		1.7	60.5	73.9
	Dominican Rep.	4 400	7 200	6.28	4.23	42.05	32.76	2.8	2.4	66	43	14.17	8.46	53.51	63	6.7	4.6		58.65
	Grenada	93	95		3.5	29.1	26.2					7.9	7		69.5				
	Jamaica	1 840	2 400	5.55	2.9	34.4	24.8	1.4	1	32.2		7.7	5.1	68.5	73				52
	St. Lucia	1 000	130	6.3	3.1	39	27	1.5	1.5	49.3	18.6	8	6	67	72		2.6		30
	St.Vincent & the Grenadines		108	6.3	2.8				0.77		19	8.3	6.1		71				
	Trinidad & Tobago	941	1 162		2.4		19.5						6.7		70.5				
Central America	Belize	120	189		4.9				2.6	67	35			69	72				48
	Costa Rica	1 900	3 000	4.9	3				2.7	19.1	15.3				75.2				
	El Salvador	3 600	5 000	6.2	4.4			3.5	0.9										50
	Guatemala	5 200	9 200		5.8			2.8	2.8		80				62		3.5		40
	Honduras	2 600	5 300	7	5.1			3	3.2		50				67.5				44
	Mexico	50 360	81 200	6.8	3.2	42.83	28.76	3.08	2.01	76	38	9.88	5.72	61.22	71	4.5	2.9	56.7	71.3
	Nicaragua		3 800		4.7				3.3		56				67				56
	Panama	1 500	2 400	5.4	2.96			3.1	1.9	40.5	18.9			65.5	72.5	3.4	2.9		54
South America	Argentina	24 000	33 000	3.15	2.8			1.6	1.4	46.9	25			67.3	71.1				56
	Bolivia		7 100	6.5	5				2.1	113	75				59		4.1		
	Brazil	93 140	144 540	5.8	2.7	38.7	23.7	2.9	1.9	116.9	51.6			52.7	65.5	5.2	3.1	55.9	74.1
	Chile	8 900	13 400	4.4	2.7	26.4	22	2	1.7	82.2	14.6	8.7	5.6	64	72	2.4	2.2	75	83.5
	Colombia	21 400	33 000	4 7	2.9	34.5	25.8	2.3	2	73	37	8.7	5.9	61.6	69.3	3.7	2.5	57	69
	Ecuador	6 000	10 300	6.3	3.83	41.5	29.3	3	2.35	101	53	12.1	6.5	57.8	67.9	4.5	4.2	39.54	55.37
	Paraguay	2 400	4 100	5.7	4.3				3.1	55	47			65.5	67.3		4.4		50
	Peru	13 190	21 550	6.2	3.7	42.1	30	2.89	2.04	118	82	14.2	8.3	54	63.4	4.8	2.8	58.1	70.3
	Suriname		414	5.6	2.9				1.6										
	Uruguay	2 810	3 090	3	2.3	19.54	18.26	0.58	0.56	50.2	20.4	9.41	9.77	68.9	72.5	1.15	0.89	83	86.82
	Venezuela	10 600	20 000	5.3	3.4			3.5	2.6	54	27				71.1		2.7		71
North America	Canada	22 064	28 436	2.12	1.71	16.4	14.6	1.2	1.5	17.5	6.8	7.1	6.9	73.1	77.9				
	United States of America	204 000	249 000	2.2	1.9				0.6	20.2	9.2			70.8	75.5				
Oceania	Australia	12 510	17 070	2.8	1.9	20.6	15.4	1.99	1.38	17.9	8.2	9	7	71.5	77	2.57	1.47	85.57	85.1
	Cook Islands					37.3	26.6			46.2	24.9	7.4	7.9	65					
	Fiji	447	715	7.3	3.2	28.6	24.3	3.22	0.9										
	Kiribati		72				29.4		2				9.2		55				
	Micronesia		101		6.5		35		3		50		3.5						
	New Zealand	2 850	3 410	3.17	2.18	22	17.9	1.7	1.2	16.6	8.3	8.8	7.9	71.6	75.4	1.9	1.8	81.5	85
	Niue	5	2		3.5		37		-1.2				12						
	Papua New Guinea	2 400	3 900	5.9					2.5		134							6	15
	Solomon Islands	161	332	7.3	6.4		40		3.5	70	38		8	51	60.7		6.8		13
	Tonga		97	7.12	4	40	32	3.2	0.6	59	22	14	7	57.5	67				
	Tuvalu		10		3.4		29		1.2		41		9		67	16.3	4.7		
	Vanuatu		139		5.3		38				45		9		62.9		7.5		
	Western Samoa	146	161	7	5			0.7	0.5		23.7		5.1		64		4		